

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

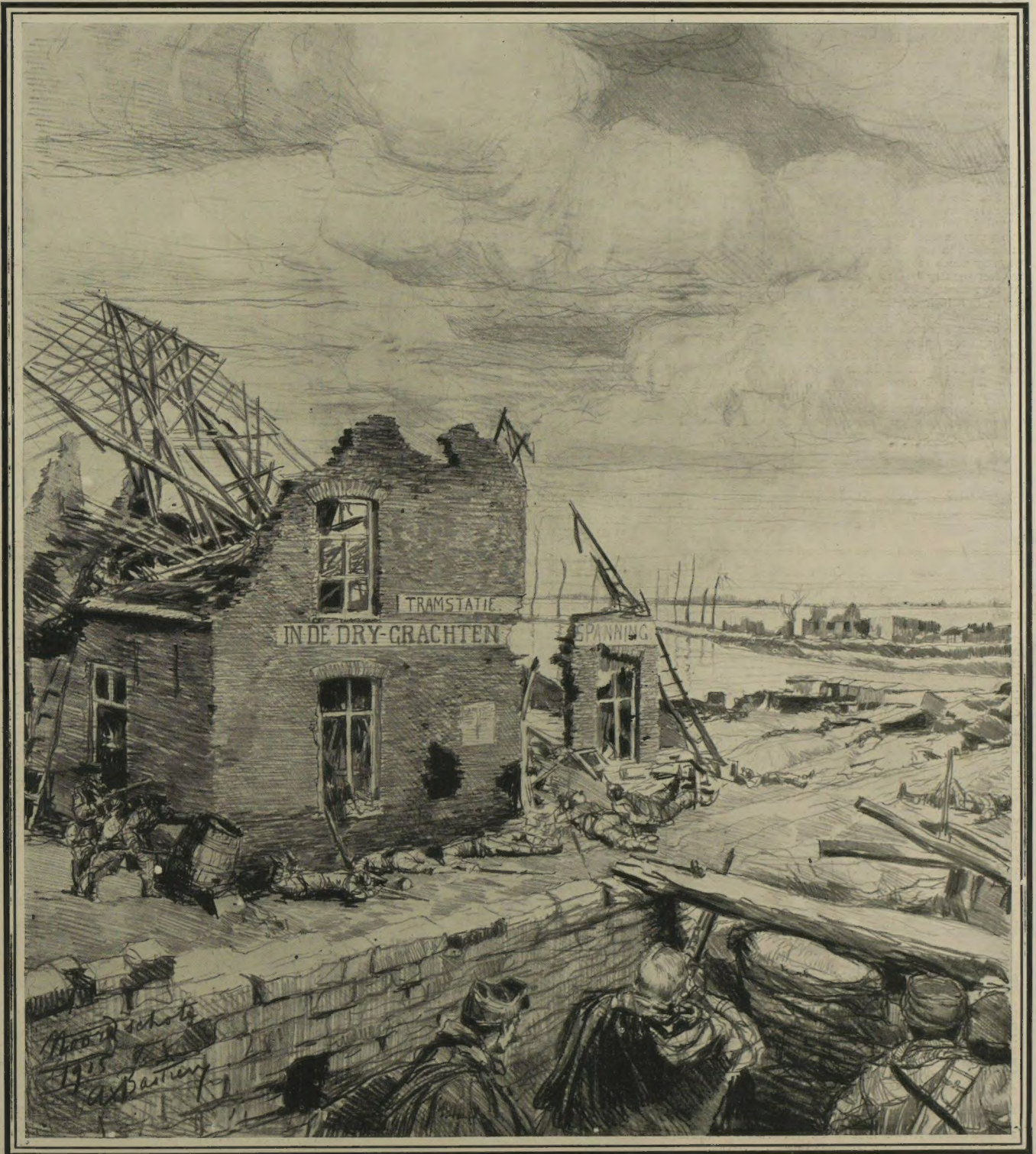
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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

SIXPENCE.

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THE GERMANS' BIRTHDAY GIFT TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS! AT DRY-GRACHTEN, CAPTURED FROM THE ENEMY, APRIL 8.

Dry-Grachten (Three Canals), a village on the left bank of the Yser, was swooped down on by a force of Germans with three machine-guns on April 7. The enemy, however, only held it for a few hours. The Belgians, opposite whose section of the line Dry-Grachten is, counter-attacked sharply next day, and, after a brisk action, drove the Germans out. It was an exploit worthy of April 8, King Albert's birthday, and the

winning back of the point made a timely and acceptable birthday-gift by his soldiers to the hero-King. Even the German official report has admitted defeat, minimising it in customary Berlin manner: "Driegrachten," it stated, "which the enemy has shot down with his heaviest artillery and mine throwers, was for this reason again abandoned by us." There is an important trench line there, near a Belgian bridge-head.

DRAWING (AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH) BY ALFRED BASTEN.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

"OUR NOTE-BOOK."

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, we are compelled to omit "Our Note Book." We trust that Mr. Chesterton will be well enough to resume it before long.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT" described Brazil as "where the nuts come from," and everyone laughed; but, in truth, few English people know much more about that wonderful land—almost as large as the United States—a great part of which is still unexplored. Mr. G. J. Bruce has spent more than a year in travelling through the country, and his book, "Brazil and the Brazilians" (Methuen), contains a most interesting account of the land and its people. The inhabitants of Brazil are, perhaps, the most oddly mixed population to be found anywhere on earth. The original Portuguese and Spanish settlers intermarried largely with Indians and negroes, and to this mingled race have been added immigrants from almost every stock in Europe, and many from Asia—Chinese, Japanese, and East Indians. The Germans are especially numerous, and form, as they always do in foreign countries, German colonies, mixing little with other races and keeping their German ideas and nationality intact. A great part of the book is devoted to the wonderful commercial, agricultural, and mineral wealth of Brazil, much of which reads like the wild tales which the early explorers of South America brought back to Europe; but the author assures us that the wealth already in course of development in Brazil is marvellous, and that the future possibilities are unbounded. He has travelled widely and spent some twenty-five years in the tropics, and declares that in climate, in fertility, in vegetable and mineral riches, and in waterways by which to export them, Brazil is far ahead of any tropical country he has visited. The basin of the great Amazon River, with its forty thousand miles of navigable water, is a highway through the very heart of the land, with branches tapping the commerce of every district. No country has such perfect and cheap water-transport; and, as ocean-going steamers can ascend the Amazon for three thousand miles, Brazil can ship her produce to Europe and the United States with the utmost ease. The chief articles of export are coffee, rubber, cotton, and tobacco; but Mr. Bruce looks forward to the day when wood-pulp, paper, meat, and fish will figure largely in the list. Several chapters deal with the flora and fauna of Brazil; but on the latter subject the author is less to be relied on than when describing the country and the people. He sometimes confuses specific names; and among the fishes of Brazil, the largest and most important family, especially characteristic of South America—that of the *Characimidae*—is dismissed in one inaccurate sentence. These faults, however, detract but little from one of the most interesting works yet published on Brazil and its people.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THREE SPOONFULS." AT THE CRITERION.

THE American farce of Messrs. Covington and Simonsen's concocting which now fills the Criterion bill, under the title of "Three Spoonfuls," turns on the old, old theme of an "elixir of youth"; and suggests the equally old moral that were it discovered, it might not bring all the happiness the alchemists who sought for it anticipated. The doctor-hero of the play believes he has solved the mystery, but to exploit his secret he needs financial backing, and can only get it from an old General by promising him his daughter's hand. But she prefers a suitor who is young; and it occurs to her father to get over this difficulty by trying the elixir on the General. He imagines he has succeeded with a vengeance—mistaking for the result of his experiment, a baby which an undesirable daughter-in-law has left on the military man's hands. Then a second baby is brought on the scene; and the wildest confusion prevails—very mirth-provoking in a mechanical way, but not easily described. It is crude sort of buffoonery, this, but the sheer energy put into the performance by a company unsparing of exertions, and including, among others, Miss Sara Biala, as a passionate Spanish beauty, prevents the audience from analysing the sources of its amusement too critically.

"THE HALF-SISTER." AT THE APOLLO.

It is an amateurish effort at farce that we get just now at the Apollo pending Mr. Hawtreys's next appearance. That the idea on which Agnes Crossdale has based the complications of her story of "The Half-Sister" is childish, would not matter if we were not allowed time in intervals of languor to note its childishness, and did not the acting too often adopt the slow pace of comedy in scenes which could only pass muster if played in a spirit of break-neck hilarity. The lachrymose butler, whose penitence at deceiving his mistress Mr. Corrie tries so hard to make ludicrous; and the wife in search of a husband to whom Miss Mona Harrison lends a quaint touch of character, are something like real figures of farce; but they are surrounded by characters whose movements are fumbling, and whose antics are not too droll. It is a long time before the imposture with which the heroine victimises the would-be chaperon leads to a genuinely comic situation, and she is faced, first, with the man whose wife she has pretended to be, and then with the woman whose identity she has stolen. But that is the only funny moment. And the reason for planting her on poor Lady Southgate—that the wealthy ward whom this hostess wants as daughter-in-law cannot bear to be parted from her half-sister—never begins to seem plausible. So that we have to wait well into the third act before the play seems to wake up, or the audience is given a chance of forgetting the feeble basis of the farce. For what it is, Mr. Lawrence Robbins, Mr. Vernon Davidson, Miss Mabel Yonge, and others, do their best with colourless rôles; even the two more happily served players have not over-good opportunities.

RÉJANE IN "ALSACE." AT THE COURT.

It is not a play of any serious artistic account, this drama of "Alsace," in which Mme. Réjane has elected to appear at the Court Theatre—indeed, it is melodramatic and farcical by turns, and in both styles decidedly crude—but it will serve in these days when imagination is quickened, and the wounds of France have been reopened for, let us hope, their permanent healing. It pictures for us just sufficiently the agony of the severed provinces and the forty-year-old longings of the motherland; it brings home to us in some measure the meaning of the cult of *revanche* and the passion that surges up in a Frenchman's heart at the mere hearing of the names of Alsace and Lorraine. And what the authors, MM. Leroux and Camille, fail to achieve in the way of subtlety or finesse, the art of Réjane herself supplies. Watch her as the old Alsatian mother going over the old home the exile has had to leave, and touching each familiar article of furniture tenderly; hear her Mme. Orbe inspiring her dependents to sing, oh! so quietly, the strains of the "Marseillaise"; catch the crooked smile she gives the dame while she is helping a fugitive to escape the clutches of the German police—and you have impersonated for you France herself as she makes her way on her mission of recovery. The acting is great because of its realisation of the greatness for which it stands. As for the story, the story of a patriot mother who has to endure her son's marrying among the enemy, but is at length rewarded by the sight of him taking his stand on the side of France—it is a poor enough thing. What matters about "Alsace" is that it gives the French actress a grand part, and that she rises grandly to the occasion.

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PERHAPS the most outstanding and significant result of the war to be recorded this week is the total disappearance of the German flag from all the world's seas—a thing which has never once happened before in all the history of naval warfare. German ships of war, as well as merchant-ships, may doubtless still be seen, like so many furtive, frightened bats, mouching about in the Baltic, which is in the nature of an inland sea somewhat akin to the Black Sea, and has been rendered a *mare clausum* by our cruisers; but from all the other great ocean highways the Kaiser's war-standard has now completely vanished with the putting in of the auxiliary-cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* at Newport News, where she is sure to share the fate of her sister commerce-destroyer, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

One of the finest liners of the North German Lloyd, with a tonnage of nearly 15,000 and a speed of over 23 knots, the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* was the vessel which carried Prince Henry, the Kaiser's sailor-brother, from Bremen to New York in the spring of 1902, to be present at the launching of his Majesty's American-built racing yacht *Meteor* by President Roosevelt's only daughter, and thereafter to assume the rôle of protagonist in the campaign of German propaganda in the States, just as he had previously been sent to the Far East as the apostle of the Mailed Fist.

Prince Henry was thus the originator of the campaign which is now being carried on by such clumsy and distracted agitators as Count Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg—the latter the semi-Semitic son of a man who for long edited the chief Liberal journal of Berlin, and knew what wire-pulling and newspaper intrigue meant if anyone ever did. The fate of the German propagandists in the States threatens to be that of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*—they will soon be put out of action and laid aside; for the American people proper are getting sick and tired of them, one of their leading organs describing the latest Note to Washington from Berlin as "little short of impertinent," while another demands that Count Bernstorff should now be given his passports.

In the course of her commerce-destroying career since the beginning of the war, when she escaped from New York Harbour by the skin of her teeth, the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* has managed to sink about a dozen of our merchant-ships; but the money worth of all the vessels of this kind which have been lost to us by that auxiliary cruiser and six other raiders—aggregating an estimated value of about £6,700,000—is as nothing in comparison with that of the enemy ships of all kinds which we have sunk or swept from the seas till not one of them is left, thus securing us a triumph as overwhelming as it is unparalleled. Never before has it so visibly as now been brought home to the mind of the nation that "Britannia" does in reality "rule the waves."

Nor is this condition likely to be shaken by the results of German submarine warfare, which, since the proclamation of the Kaiser's paper "blockade," works out at rather less than the sinking of one of our merchant ships per day—which is nothing in comparison with the entire disappearance of enemy traders from the high seas. Our composure in face of all those losses strongly contrasts with the furious rage which possessed the German Press and people on hearing that their redoubtable pirate captain, Weddigen, had at last been sent to his account with his *U 29*—of course by an imaginary act of barbarous treachery and inhumanity on our part, for which the whole nation is yelling, howling, screeching for revenge. The truth is that the German people are more than ever losing their temper, and when a man begins to do this he ends by losing all—which is an encouraging prospect for us.

No wonder that our enemies lose their temper when told—if not by their own General Staff, at least by its French equivalents, who have hitherto shown themselves to be singularly acute and trustworthy calculators—that they (the Germans) have already lost over 31,000 of the 53,000 officers of all ranks constituting the peace establishment of their

army. That is certainly a fearful percentage—practically two-thirds. *Per contra*, the Germans



AT THE TAKING OF PRZEMYSL—FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": MR. H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE FAMOUS WAR-ARTIST.

Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, whose vivid drawings and battlefield sketches from the seat of war in Belgium and the Yser, and notably his striking night-scenes of the Antwerp bombardment, all readers of "The Illustrated London News" will recall, is now with the Russian Army in Galicia, at whose recent brilliant exploits among the Carpathians he has been present, with the result that he has been able to send us a number of sketches from the Eastern front which we have already published. Most important of all Mr. Seppings-Wright was at the taking of Przemyśl, and his drawings of what took place we shall publish in due course. A naval officer originally, Mr. Seppings-Wright has acted as Artist War-Correspondent for "The Illustrated London News" in every campaign of recent years, from the Soudan campaigns and the Russo-Japanese War (where he was on board Admiral Togo's flag-ship), to the Tripoli and Balkan Wars immediately preceding the present conflict.



SPECIALLY INVITED TO THE BRITISH FRONT—FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS, THE FAMOUS WAR-ARTIST.

The foremost war-artist of our time, Mr. Frederic Villiers, whose sketches and battle-scenes in "The Illustrated London News" have for years past attracted universal attention, was, earlier in the present war specially invited by the French Government to act for this paper at the front, and unusual facilities were placed at his disposal. The results our readers have seen, in the shape of many striking drawings. Mr. Villiers has now been specially invited to the Front by the British Government. No war during the past forty years has taken place anywhere without Mr. Villiers being present, from the Serbian War of 1876 onwards. He saw Plevna surrender, Alexandria bombarded, and Tel-el-Kebir won. He was with Lord Roberts in Afghanistan, with Lord Kitchener at Omdurman, and all through the Boer War. Mr. Villiers was, in addition, the only war-artist at the siege of Port Arthur.

officially claim to have and to hold as prisoners of war no fewer than 812,000 officers and men of their enemies, of whom over 28,000 are returned as British, many of whom, according to the convincing evidence of our lately issued White Book on the subject, have been treated with a barbarous inhumanity suggestive, as one suffering officer declared, of Surajah Dowlah's "Black Hole of Calcutta"—the "Sir Roger Dowler" of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the time.

Up to the beginning of February our own losses—killed and wounded, etc.—in Flanders were officially given as 104,000; while to this long casualty list, apart from the six weeks immediately succeeding its completion, must now be added the returns for Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi, which up to date amount to over 7500, or nearly two brigades of our gallant infantry. Of these, about 2000 were killed and the rest wounded, which is a very high percentage when we consider that in all previous wars, including that in South Africa, the ratio of wounded to killed was generally about four to one.

Well, but what, then, have we to show for all this cruel loss of gallant life? Is it comparative waste as well as loss? Surely not. What says a famous American war-correspondent who, after the event, visited our trenches at Neuve Chapelle? "Though rumours come from London of complaint over the heavy cost of victory, I must say that I talked with no officer or man at the front who took that view. They know the situation, and are prepared to pay the price which success requires. Their point is that they were able to gain ground without any heavier losses than the Germans who yielded." And again: "'It has given us confidence in our strength,' say officers, 'tested our organisation for the offensive tactics required by this kind of war, and demonstrated the power and precision of our artillery.'"

To this may be added the evidence of our official "Eye-Witness" at the front: "Looking back over the past four months, it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly any offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counterstroke. This is the first occasion on which the enemy has made no reply at all. This does not mean, of course, that their resistance is collapsing, but the Germans have none the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal on this front they are unable to avenge their defeat."

Still, 7500 officers and men (and it is to be feared that the list is still far from complete) is a big price to have paid for this result—at Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi—and it has not been unaccompanied, though this will not by any means be news to most of my readers, by certain whisperings and murmurings in the military circles of London which may or may not have been well informed. Anyhow, such sapient circles were certainly wrong in seeking to connect these rumours—like those of the blacksmith in Shakespeare who, "thrusting his slippers on contrary feet," had rushed out into the street to seize a neighbour by the wrist and impart to him some fearsome but unfounded piece of news—to connect these rumours, I say, with the latest visit of Lord Kitchener to the front, a visit of which the first surprising intimation to the British public was given by the photographs that appeared in these pages.

Sir John French, our Commander-in-Chief at the front, is supreme in respect of all questions relating to the military competence of his subordinates whatever their rank, and does not require the intervention of our War Secretary in such purely disciplinary affairs. The object of "K. of K." was not so much to consult with Sir John French as to "colloque"—in Scots phrase—with "Père Joffre" and his War Minister, M. Millerand, so to co-ordinate their plans for that general offensive which has already been inaugurated by the French conquest of Les Eparges, on the road to Metz, at an estimated loss to the Germans of 30,000 men for two months' fighting.

For the rest, events are ripening favourably to the Allies in the Carpathians as well as in the Dardanelles.

LONDON: APRIL 13, 1915.

THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF PRZEMYSL A RELIEF TO THE AUSTRIANS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. AN ACT WHICH DELAYED THE ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES: THE WIAR BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE AUSTRIANS WITHOUT MILITARY OBJECT.
2. NOT SORRY TO LEAVE: AUSTRIANS (ON THE LEFT) MARCHING PAST RUSSIANS (WITH FIXED BAYONETS) IN PRZEMYSL.
3. LOOKING AS IF THE RUSSIANS HAD GIVEN THEM A GOOD MEAL: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS LEAVING PRZEMYSL FOR LVOV (LEMBERG).

Describing the scenes in Przemyśl immediately after its occupation by the Russians, Mr. Stanley Washburn wrote (in the "Times") : "Przemyśl is the story of an impregnable fortress, two to three times over-garrisoned, with patient, haggard soldiers starving in the trenches, and sleek, faultlessly dressed officers living on the fat of the land in fashionable hotels and restaurants. . . . When it became obvious that it was utterly impossible to hold out any longer, the Austrians began destroying the three bridges over the San. . . . General Kusmanek then ordered the destruction of the railway bridge

4. A WELCOME TASK AFTER MONTHS OF PRIVATION: AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS PUSHING CARTLOADS OF RUSSIAN BREAD INTO PRZEMYSL.
5. A COMFORTING SIGHT TO THE LONG-SUFFERING POPULATION: A RUSSIAN SUPPLY COLUMN IN PRZEMYSL.
6. AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNOR, GENERAL ARTAMONOV: POSTING UP A RUSSIAN NOTICE IN PRZEMYSL.

over the Wiara river. . . . No military value whatever attached to the Wiara bridge. It was, however, destroyed, with the result that all the food supplies were delayed for hours in reaching the famished garrison. The first Russian effort was at once to relieve the conditions of the garrison and civilians." General Artamonov, Russian Governor of Przemyśl, took up his headquarters in the building vacated by the Austrian Commandant. We may add that our Special Artist, Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, was present at the capture of Przemyśl, and his drawings will appear in due course.

SELLING HOUSEHOLD GODS FOR CHARITY: THE RED CROSS AUCTION.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



KNOCKING DOWN THE KING'S GIFT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED: THE SCENE AT CHRISTIE'S DURING THE SALE OF THE 17TH CENTURY WHEEL-LOCK SPORTING RIFLE PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

The opening day of the great sale of gifts in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England drew a large crowd of buyers on April 12, including many people well known in Society. Interest naturally centred in Lot 82, the wheel-lock sporting rifle, dated 1646, made for Frederick William, Duke of Saxony, and given by the King, which was greeted with a round of applause and an opening bid of a hundred guineas, which, after seven more bids, was increased to three hundred and fifty, at which price it was sold. Collectors must have picked up

some bargains, for the average price for the lots just touched twenty-seven pounds. A Spode writing-set sent by Lady Wernher fetched two hundred guineas; and Sir George Donaldson's three Sèvres vases realised the same amount as the King's rifle; the life-size bust of Whistler, in terra-cotta, by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, was sold for seventy-five guineas; and a Sèvres cabaret sent by Lord and Lady Hambleton fetched thirty-one guineas. The sale continued on April 13, 14, 15, 16, and resumes on April 19 and four next days, and April 26 and 27.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WHERE THE GREAT SLAG-HEAPS RESEMBLE THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZEH: BRITISH BOMB-THROWERS IN ACTION AT LA BASSÉE.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR WAR ARTIST, NOW ON A SPECIAL VISIT TO THE BRITISH LINES.



CARRYING AT THEIR BELTS BOMBS WITH STREAMERS WHICH LOOK LIKE GROTESQUE
A GAP IN THE GERMAN

Our Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers, who is now in the British lines after having seen much of the French operations, writes with regard to this drawing: "After the front line of the enemy's entrenchments has been smashed by concentrated shell-fire, a bomb-throwing section is sent forward composed of two men with fixed bayonets, two men to cover their advance, with rifles, and two bomb-throwers in rear. The duty of the section is to enter the gaps in the German works made by the shell-fire and bayonet any of the enemy still showing fight. Assisted by the two men throwing bombs over their heads in the faces of the Germans, they hold their ground till reinforcements come up. The bombs seen in my sketch are like rockets with short sticks, but with tape streamers attached to steady their flight. The men who carry them have them hitched on to their belts, and with the strands hanging down

HIGHLAND KILTS: GRENADE-THROWERS SUPPORTING A BAYONET ATTACK THROUGH
WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

in front look like Highlanders with grotesque kilts. I was very much impressed by the slag dumps in this part of France. Even at a short distance they look like the Pyramids of Gizeh gone very much astray." These great slag heaps near La Bassée are one of the very few prominent excrescences of the landscape throughout which the British troops are fighting. Except the Mont des Cats and the hill on which the town of Cassel stands, that part of the country is absolutely flat. This makes it a very difficult ground for military operations, and maps have, as a regular thing, to be supplemented by photographs taken from aeroplanes as well as from the trenches. The next few sketches sent by Mr. Villiers will be of exceptional interest, as he has been specially invited to visit the British lines.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE TAKING OF HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF: A FRENCH FEAT IN ALSACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



FOUND IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES: AN APPARATUS BELIEVED TO BE FOR SPRAYING PARAFFIN.



IN A TUNIC OF RATHER CHINESE CUT: A FRENCH SOLDIER WHO KILLED TWELVE GERMANS.



THE FIRST FRENCHMAN TO REACH THE TOP OF HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF: A HEROIC LIEUTENANT



THE GROUND STREWN WITH CORPSES, BROKEN RIFLES, AND SHATTERED TREES: PART OF THE BATTLEFIELD ON HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF.



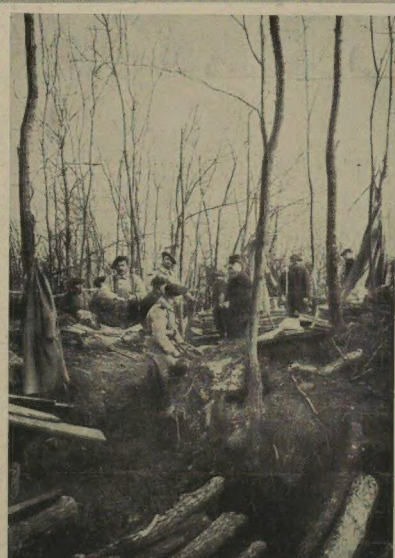
WHERE HUGE PINES HAD BEEN SEVERED BY SHELL-FIRE: FRENCH SOLDIERS RESTING ON THE SUMMIT OF HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF AFTER ITS CAPTURE.



ONE OF MANY WHICH DID NOT BURST: A LARGE UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELL



EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT OF HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF: DEAD GERMANS IN A TRENCH.



SOME OF THE "BLUE DEVILS" THE GERMANS DREAD: CHASSEURS ALPINS ENTRENCHED.

The summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges, which had been in the hands of the Germans since January 19, was eventually recaptured by the French on March 26, after a series of brilliant attacks. Describing the end of the struggle, the French Eye-Witness wrote: "Our artillery with appalling rapidity found the trenches with its fire, and as on the day before we saw hurtling in the air men and their equipments. When the day of the 26th broke the fog dispersed. . . . Artillery of every description was employed. Huge pines fell with a crash, having been severed about the height of a man from the ground and toppled over into the craters formed by the explosion of the shells. The bombardment lasted 4½ hours. At this moment our infantry in a magni-

ficent rush dashed forward, and ten minutes later was on the summit; and on the crest, now cleared of trees, one of our men, scorning the German bullets, waved a large flag to our artillerymen, who were now sweeping the eastern slopes with their fire. At 3 o'clock an infantry regiment organised its position on the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf."—The apparatus shown on the back of a French soldier in Photograph No. 1 is believed to be one of those used by the Germans for spraying the French trenches with burning liquid, as officially stated in French *communiqués* as to the fighting in Alsace and near Verdun. The liquid has been variously described as pitch, petrol, and corrosive acid. That in the device found on Hartmannsweilerkopf was paraffin.

THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., L.N.A., NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, AND TOPICAL.



TO FREE MEN FOR THE WAR:
WOMEN RAILWAY PORTERS.



IN RELIEF OF MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING: WOMEN TICKET-EXAMINERS
AT PADDINGTON STATION.



DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE FLAG; MEN
OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKERS' BATTALION.



AN IRON-CROSS LOOTER'S HAIL:
THE CRUSADER KING'S SWORD.



CHILDREN AS "RECRUITING SERGEANTS": CARDIFF GETTING FRESH MEN
FOR THE WELSH GUARDS.



THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER'S
HOSPITAL: THE DISINFECTOR.



A ZOUAVE COLONEL'S HOBBY: A BATTLEFIELD COLLECTION OF GERMAN SHELLS ON VIEW.

Certain railway companies have found work for women to do in relief of men who have shouldered the rifle. The women porters seen above are at Marylebone terminus, where others are working as carriage cleaners.—The Liverpool Dockers' Battalion, raised to meet the pressing urgency of the hour in shipping war supplies, has proved popular, practical, and successful. We see a working party returning from loading a vessel.—The two-handed sword was buried near the Château Caulaincourt in Northern France, and the German looter who carried it off is seen wearing the Iron Cross ribbon.

Inscribed on the blade are the words "Godefroy de Bouillon, Roi de Jerusalem, 1096." Godfrey de Bouillon led a victorious crusade, stormed Jerusalem, and formed a temporary Christian kingdom in Palestine.—Some 3000 school-children took part in the Cardiff Recruiting Demonstration for the Welsh Guards, in procession with 100 wounded Welsh soldiers from the front, veteran army pensioner. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other organisations.—The Duchess of Westminster's Army hospital, stationed at the Casino, Le Touquet, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, is a model of completeness in its equipment.

THE FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES AND AT SMYRNA AS SEEN BY THOSE ENGAGED: SKETCHES BY BRITISH OFFICERS.



ENGAGING THE TURKISH BATTERIES AT FORT DARDANUS: H.M.S. "CANOPUS," FOLLOWED BY H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE," IN ACTION IN THE DARDANELLES ON MARCH 2.



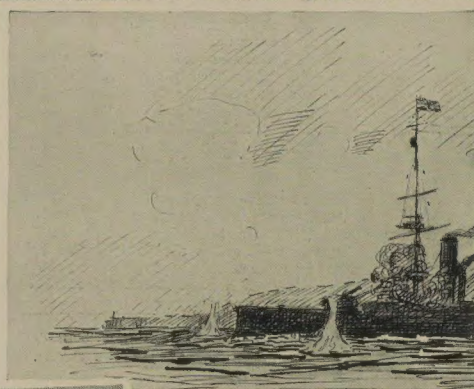
BEFORE THE TWO LEADING SHIPS WERE SUNK: THE SECOND DIVISION LED INTO ACTION BY H.M.S. "OCEAN," FOLLOWED BY THE "IRRESISTIBLE," "ALBION," "VENGEANCE," "SWIFTSURE," AND "MAJESTIC."



THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FORT AT KUM KALE BY A DEMOLITION PARTY: THE SCENE FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE "CANOPUS" WITH THE AEROPLANE-SHIP "ARK ROYAL" ON THE LEFT—ON MARCH 1.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SMYRNA: H.M.S. "TRIUMPH," WITH AT CLOSE RANGE



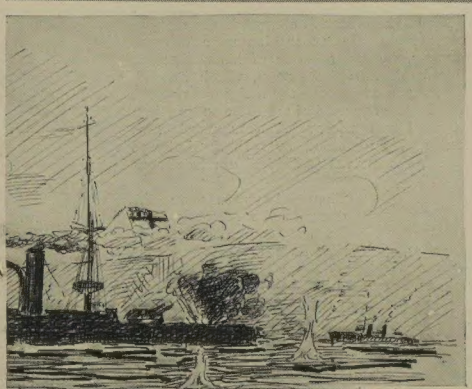
DURING THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS OF SHOWING ALSO THE DESTROYER



THE ATTACK ON SMYRNA: THE FORT OF BOMBARDMENT BY H.M.S. "EURYALUS"



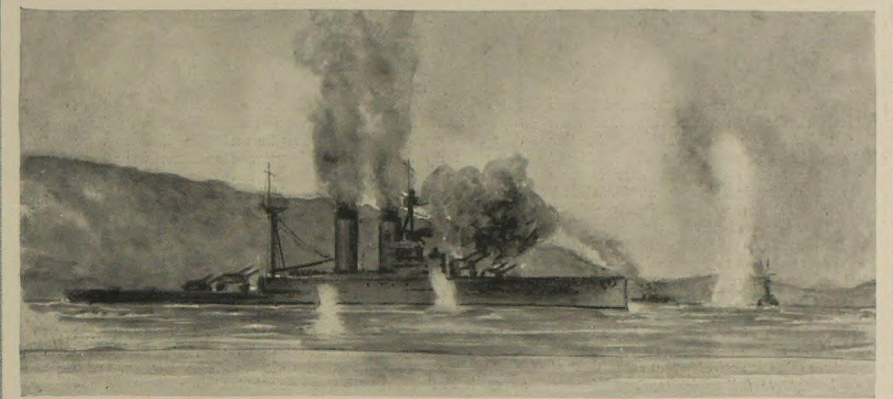
H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE" ASTERN, ENGAGING THE SHORE BATTERIES ON MARCH 8.



MARCH 2: H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE" IN ACTION—"KENNET" ON THE RIGHT.



YENI KALE DURING THE LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT BY H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE" AND "TRIUMPH."



THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH" IN ACTION DURING THE ATTACK ON THE NARROWS ON MARCH 18: FIRING HER FORE 15-INCH GUNS AT THE CHANAK FORTS.



IN ACTION IN THE DARDANELLES ON MARCH 2: H.M.S. "CANOPUS" UNDER FIRE FROM THE TURKISH BATTERIES ON SHORE.



THE BEGINNING OF THE GENERAL ATTACK ON THE NARROWS ON MARCH 18: THE LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT BY THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," "LORD NELSON," "AGAMEMNON," AND "INFLEXIBLE."

These interesting sketches by naval officers were made on different dates during the operations in the Dardanelles and at Smyrna. For instance, No. 7 was made on March 1; Nos. 1, 5 and 6 on March 2; No. 2 on March 8; and Nos. 3 and 9 during the general attack on the Narrows on March 18. Of the events of March 1, the Admiralty report stated: "The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at 11 a.m., when H.M. ships 'Triumph,' 'Ocean,' and 'Albion' entered the Straits and attacked Fort No. 8 and the batteries at White Cliff. The fire was returned by the forts and also by field-guns and howitzers. An air reconnaissance made by naval sea-planes in the evening reported that several new gun-positions had been prepared by the enemy." A sea-plane may be observed in Illustration No. 7 in the air above the aeroplane-ship H.M.S. "Ark Royal," which, the Admiralty has mentioned, "is equipped with every appliance necessary for the repair and maintenance of the numerous aircraft she carries." The sea-planes have done very valuable reconnaissance work. Regarding March 2 the Admiralty reported: "The 'Canopus,' 'Swiftsure,' and 'Cornwallis' engaged Fort No. 8. A heavy fire was opened on them. . . . The battle-ships withdrew at 5.30 p.m., and although all three ships were hit, the only casualty was one man slightly wounded." A later official report said: "Demolition parties, covered by detachments of the Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval

Division, were landed at Kum Kale and Sedd-el Bahr to continue the clearance of the ground at the entrance to the Straits. . . . On March 5, the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, arrived with a squadron of battle-ships and cruisers off Smyrna. A methodical bombardment of Fort Yenikale was carried out. . . . 'Euryalus,' which flew the flag of the Vice-Admiral, shot with remarkable accuracy from her after 9.2-inch guns. Fire was not returned. The bombardment at closer range has now begun." "On the 8th March" (to quote a French official communiqué) "the 'Queen Elizabeth,' supported by four battle-ships, entered the Dardanelles and bombarded with her 15-inch guns Fort Rumeli Medjidieh Tabia." In Illustration No. 3 the small splashes near the "Queen Elizabeth" are from howitzer batteries at Erenkioi; the large splash is a shell from Chanak falling short. The ship in the distance on the right is the "Majestic." Describing the general attack on the Narrows on March 18, the Admiralty said: "At 10.45 a.m., 'Queen Elizabeth,' 'Inflexible,' 'Agamemnon,' and 'Lord Nelson' bombarded Forts J, L, T, U, and V." In the afternoon, "Vengeance," 'Irresistible,' 'Albion,' 'Ocean,' 'Swiftsure,' and 'Majestic' advanced to relieve the six old battle-ships inside the Straits" (see Illustration No. 4).—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THAT THE WORLD MAY KNOW: GERMANY'S DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The Government White Paper on the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Interned Civilians; and Notes from an Officer Prisoner's Diary.

NOTE.

Although we have received from time to time information that prisoners of war, British more particularly, were being ill-treated in Germany, we have refrained from dealing with the subject to any considerable extent rather than risk giving publicity to anything which could not be proved up to the hilt. Official evidence is now offered; and there are other indictments, unofficial, but, obviously, reliable: notably, the extracts from the diary of a wounded British officer-prisoner in Germany which were printed a few days ago in the "Morning Post," a paper which none can accuse of sensationalism, unfairness, or lack of care in verifying communications sent to it. Accordingly, we judge it well to assist in setting before the world the grave charges made against the enemy. "The Illustrated London News"—we say it without wish to boast—is seen and read in all quarters of the globe, and it is desirable that every neutral nation should be brought to full understanding of what may happen to prisoners of war powerless beneath the rule of "cultured" Germans. Such treatment can only be compared with the brutal outrages to which some blackguards subject dogs helpless in their hands and others mete out to defenceless children, who are made to suffer blows and starvation. In justice, we would add that it is apparently proved that the lot of the "very miserable men" prisoners in Germany has improved of late, thanks in large measure to the courtesies of the United States, whose representatives have acted, and still act, as kindly go-betweens and able administrators.

Disgraces of Döberitz. Coldly formal as it is, the White Paper, "Correspondence between his Majesty's

Government and the United States Ambassador respecting the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Interned Civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany respectively," is a damning document. Strictly official in matter and manner, it is an accusation against the enemy of venting upon men helpless in their hands a cowardly hate, directed chiefly against those of this country, which must bring shame to them if ever they realise what they have done. The first official warning seems to have come from Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, who wrote, on Oct. 2 last, to Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, saying: "I visited the camp at Döberitz. . . . There are a number of wounded there and these require medical supplies . . . as well as extra food. . . . The prisoners have only one blanket and are without overcoats, as when taken prisoner they are compelled to drop their overcoats and equipment. They therefore suffer from cold, as well as from the condition brought about by having no change of underwear." It was of the camp at Döberitz, also, that an American citizen wrote in an article sent to Sir Edward Grey by the British Ambassador at Washington. In this it was said: "There are 9000 men in the Döberitz camp, elbowing each other, sleeping two in a bed. Not one has had a bath since he was first brought to the camp. It isn't likely that one will have a bath while the war lasts. . . . Even now—'Don't touch anything,' said the guard. 'You'll get 'em on you.' When a man can stand the torture no longer he is sent to the hospital. There he gets—not a bath—but a thorough daubing with a vermin-killing ointment. His clothes are disinfected. He is sent back to be reinhabited." The details are revolting; but must be given. "Seems to me a great many of the Englishmen are very pale," I said to the guard. 'Do they get enough to eat?' He said they did, but that they didn't like it. The men receive a hunk of war bread, made of rye and potato flour, with a cup of tea in the morning and the same thing at night, with an occasional chunk of sausage added. The one hot meal of the day is at noon, when each gets a pannikin full of a soupy stew of cabbage and carrots and potatoes, or whatever other vegetable may be handy, plus some meat. . . . The men sleep in pairs in the tents. . . . The dirt floor of the tents was a mass of mud. The straw gave off a sour and musty odour." Matters seem to have been mended there since.

Ill-Treatment at Dänholm bei Stralsund.

At Torgau there have been causes for complaint—including undrinkable water and mineral waters; but these are as nothing to some. A Russian medical officer, returned from three weeks' detention as prisoner of war at Dänholm bei Stralsund, reported to the British Embassy at Petrograd early in December: "The British officers are not as well treated as the Russian officers. They are classed among the less-educated Russians. . . . The German lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile towards the British prisoners." In December, Surgeon-General Zviargintsef, another Russian medical officer detained for some time at Dänholm bei Stralsund, confirmed the statements of his fellow-countryman. The British Ambassador at Petrograd notes: "I

think it right to report what this gentleman said regarding the treatment of the rank and file. He stated, on the authority of a Belgian sergeant, who had himself first been treated as a common soldier, but afterwards as an officer, that the men, among whom, as he understood, there were a certain number of English private soldiers, were subjected to a régime of extreme harshness. They were quartered in earthen huts which were undrained, unheated, and without light. Their food was less in quantity and of worse quality than that given to the officers, and they were compelled to work at draining the marshy country around the camp. Many were already suffering from rheumatism, and their general condition was deplorable."

In Horse-Boxes at Ruhleben. Then there is Ruhleben internment camp. Of this it is recorded by one of the unfortunate prisoners, who succeeded in getting a letter out: "Ruhleben is a trotting-course with a training establishment attached. The latter is used to house the prisoners. There are eleven stables, each containing twenty-seven horses' boxes of 16 ft. 6 in.



THE BRITISH OFFICER WHO PROVIDES THE MOST STRIKING INDICTMENT OF GERMAN METHODS IN THE WHITE PAPER ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED CIVILIANS: MAJOR C. B. VANDELEUR, 1ST CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES), ATTACHED TO THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

As is noted on this page, the Report by Major Vandeleur, who escaped from imprisonment at Crefeld, is the most striking indictment of the methods of certain Germans in the Government White Paper respecting the treatment of prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany respectively. Major Vandeleur was taken prisoner on October 13 last, near La Bassée. He was wounded. The treatment meted out to him, particularly between Douay and Crefeld, was brutal in the extreme. At Crefeld itself things were better. Major Vandeleur states not only his own case, but those of other ill-treated British soldiers.

Photograph by Lafayette.

by 10 ft. 6 in., and above them two large lofts. We are housed in the boxes and in the lofts, each box accommodating six prisoners. The floor is of concrete, and after we arrived we were supplied with a moderate amount of straw, which, strewn on the concrete, serves as one's bed. There are also a table and five chairs. The concrete is damp, and consequently the straw has become damp and clammy also. Recently we were supplied with sacks, which were to be filled with straw and to serve as mattresses. For this we had to use the old damp and partly rotten straw. . . . There is a canteen, where at exorbitant prices such luxuries as sugar, white bread, condensed milk, butter, chocolate, cigars, etc., can be bought by those who can afford it. Those who cannot afford to buy these luxuries are in a very bad plight. They are not actually dying of starvation, but they can only just keep themselves alive and no more." In the middle of March two Irish civilians, released from Ruhleben on account of their unfitness for military service, said that the food had been bettered, as well as other conditions.

Major Vandeleur. The most striking statements in the White Paper are those of Major C. B. Vandeleur, 1st Cameronians, who

escaped from Crefeld. The Major tells that he was taken prisoner on Oct. 13, 1914, close to La Bassée. "On the morning of the 14th, I was fallen in with four other British officers and about 200 men, and was marched to Lens. Here a halt was made, and I pointed out that as I was wounded in the leg I could not march any further. I was then taken on to Douay in a motor, the remainder of the prisoners following by road (a considerable distance). . . . We were all confined in a large shed for the night. No food, except a little provided by the French Red Cross Society, was given, also no straw, and we spent a terrible night there, the men being obliged to walk about all night to keep warm as their greatcoats had been taken from them. On Oct. 17 . . . we were all marched off to the railway station, being reviled at and cursed all the way by German officers as well as by German soldiers. One of our officers was spat on by a German officer. At the station we were driven into closed-in wagons, from which horses had just been removed, fifty-two men being crowded into the one in which the other four officers and myself were. So tight were we packed that there was only room for some of us to sit down on the floor. This floor was covered fully three inches deep in fresh manure. . . . We were boxed up in this foul wagon, with practically no ventilation for thirty hours. . . . All along the line we were cursed by officers and soldiers alike at the various stations, and at Mons Bergen I was pulled out in front of the wagon by the order of the officer in charge of the station, and, after cursing me in filthy language for some ten minutes, he ordered one of his soldiers to kick me back into the wagon, which he did, sending me sprawling into the filthy mess at the bottom of the wagon. I should like to mention here that I am thoroughly conversant with German, and understood everything that was said. . . . On arrival at Crefeld our treatment improved."

An Officer's Diary. Then let us turn to the diary in the *Morning Post*. In the course of it, the

officer writes, under the date Sept. 6 and concerning officers: "Only a privileged few amongst us, such as the wounded, have a blanket—and that only by the courtesy of certain English civilians, who share our captivity and have been told off to act as scouts for us (in the 'Varsity sense of that expression). Amongst these is a well-known M.F.H. These unfortunates have not only been employed for weeks in erecting sheds, barbed-wire fences, and so forth, but have been set to more menial and degrading tasks, such as cleaning out latrines. . . . There are also here about 200 English fishermen who were caught trawling in the North Sea and imprisoned without trial on the flimsy pretext that they were laying mines, though the unfortunates did not even know that war had been declared. . . . in their case further indignity has been added—one side of their heads and the other side of their faces have been shaved, for what purpose is not clear." The officer continues, under the date Sept. 14: "I have been over to see the subalterns' new quarters. A truly monstrous state of affairs—75 of them sleeping on the floor of ashes measuring 40 feet by 50 feet, so that their straw pallets are touching and there is not even room for a proper gangway." On the 27th of the same month he notes: "My blood is still boiling at some of the things I have heard to-day. . . . our experiences were a bed of roses compared to what these newcomers have suffered. It appears that the Germans took with them on their march to Paris such of the wounded as could walk. Matters went fairly smoothly until the invaders were defeated and forced to retire; but then the real savagery of their natures came to the surface and the wretched prisoners, whether wounded or not, were compelled to cover thirty or forty kilometres a day, often without food or drink for days at a time. . . . wounded found lying beside the road were often slaughtered in cold blood. One English prisoner found in such circumstances received a bullet wound in the head from a German officer's revolver, followed soon afterwards by a blow from the butt of a rifle, which destroyed the sight of one eye. Another was lashed across the face with a whip by a German officer." On Nov. 27, the officer notes, dating from Burg (Saxony): "I more than once saw a British officer struck with a rifle-butt or thrown roughly into the ranks if the escort fancied the column was not sufficiently closed up." So it comes that he writes on Dec. 30: "But I do want you, and indeed the whole British public, to know that we are not being treated as officers and gentlemen, and that one day they will curse themselves for the kindness with which they loaded their German captives." That is the opening of the case against "cultured" Germans dealing with honourable prisoners of war! The jury can find but one verdict.

"PRISONERS OF WAR . . . MUST BE HUMANELY TREATED!"

Drawn by A. C. MICHAEL. (Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



THE BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY, 1915.

"Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of . . . individuals. . . . They must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property. . . . The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance. In default of special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards rations, quarters, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government which captured them."—*Extracts from the "Final Act of the Second Peace Conference Held at The Hague in 1907," to which Germany was a signatory Power.*

"The prisoners (at Döberitz, near Berlin, October 1914) have only one blanket and are without overcoats. . . . The British officers (at Dänholm bei Stralsund) are not as well treated as the Russian officers. . . . The German lieutenant in charge is openly insulting and hostile towards the British prisoners. . . . The men (at Dänholm bei Stralsund) . . . were subjected to a régime of extreme harshness." In Major Vandeleur's report it is written: "The men all had their greatcoats—and in many cases their tunics as well—and their money taken away from them, and are in great need of clothing, and particularly underclothing. . . . I was also informed by them that the feeding arrangements for the British soldier were very bad indeed, and as the men had no money to supplement their rations they were in a half-starved condition. . . . The British soldiers are used solely for all menial duties and dirty work connected with the camps. . . . The French orderlies at Crefeld stated to me that they were very, very sorry indeed to see the British soldiers treated in such an ignoble and disgraceful manner, being, in fact, more like slaves."—*Extracts from "Correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the United States Ambassador Respecting the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Interned Civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany Respectively."*

THE SINKING OF THE "BOUVET" IN THE DARDANELLES: THE DISASTER SKETCHED IN THE FORE-TOP OF H.M.S. "TRIUMPH."

FACSIMILE SKETCHES BY A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



FROM THE MOMENT OF THE EXPLOSION TO THE LAST PLUNGE OF THE DOOMED FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP: FOUR STAGES OF A THREE-MINUTES' TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

The French battle-ship "Bouvet" was lost during the attack by the British and French fleets on the Narrows in the Dardanelles on March 18. The Admiralty account stated: "At 12.22 the French squadron, consisting of the 'Suffren', 'Gueydon', 'Charlemagne', and 'Bouvet', advanced up the Dardanelles to engage the forts at close range. Ports I, U, V, and E replied strongly. Their fire was silenced by the two battle-ships inside the Straits, all the ships being hit several times during this part of the action. By 1.25 p.m. all forts had ceased

firing. 'Vengeance', 'Irresistible', 'Albatros', 'Ouessant', 'Duchesse', 'Majestic' then advanced to relieve the six old battle-ships inside the Straits. As the French squadron, which had engaged the forts in the most brilliant fashion, was passing out, 'Bouvet' was blown up by a drifting mine and sank... in less than three minutes... Practically the whole of the crew of the 'Bouvet' were lost with the ship, an internal explosion having apparently superseded on the explosion of the mine." (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

"HAVE THEY TAKEN THE TRENCHES?" A SPLENDID PAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE 2ND LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY A BRITISH OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND LINE OF TRENCHES BEFORE NEUVE

The fierce fighting at Neuve Chapelle and in its neighbourhood saw some of the most heroic acts of the war. By no means the least striking was that which gave proof of the utter selflessness of Lieut.-Colonel G. B. McAndrew, of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment. One of his non-commissioned officers tells the story illustrated in our drawing from material given to our artist by an officer who took part in the action. "What I want known," says this loyal comrade, "is the gallant way in which Lieut.-Colonel McAndrew met his end. His leg was shattered by a shell shortly after we started, and he died within an hour. He must have been in great agony, but never a thought

CHAPELLE: THE GALLANT DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL G. B. McANDREW.

did he utter of himself; his one concern was as to how his regiment was doing. 'Have they taken the trenches?' he asked. He insisted on being propped up, so that he could get a view of us while we assaulted, and thus he watched until God claimed him." Lieut.-Colonel McAndrew died between the first and second line of our trenches at Neuve Chapelle. Our drawing shows in the left background the Bois de Riez; in the centre background the ruins of Neuve Chapelle; in the right background trees near "Port Arthur"; and, a little further to the right, a destroyed German blockhouse.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE

CARPATHIANS: A BATTLEFIELD SKETCH BY SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.



WRITING to us from the Russian lines, Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, one of our Special War Artists, who was at the taking of Przemyśl, and whose sketches of that most important military operation will be published by us in due course, says: "That good old phrase, 'It's dogged as does it,' applies to the Russian Army. We have been visited with a blizzard. Such weather has not been known for years. We have gone back to sleighs: wheels are impossible—six feet of snow in places. The trenches and field-works are almost buried. The wind cuts like knives, and the snow pricks like a hundred needles. Yet the grim business goes on. The big guns thunder; the Cossacks come and go, and not empty-

handed, for they are bringing in prisoners by the score: two hundred passed to-day, carrying their kettles and haversacks. They looked cheerful enough at the prospect of warmth and good food—for the Russian feeds his guests, if it were possible, better than himself. The Austrians know it. One cannot see clearly more than a few hundred yards. It's curious to watch the effect of the shells bursting. The whiteness is sullied and discoloured for some distance by the fumes and smoke. The ground spits up stones and turf and dirt amidst the great hunks of snow; but the men are well sheltered, and there are few casualties. The dogged persistence of the soldiers is admirable. Watch that train of artillery toiling up to a new position in such



weather and under such conditions—it's an eye-opener in discipline, grit, and determination. The men are covered with snow, like a lot of Father Christmases. The riders guide their teams, whilst the gunners work alternately at the wheels and spades. The whole outfit is powdered with snow. The gun-carriages and limbers are choked to the hub with it. Strong-hearted horses stumble and slip on the coagulated lumps of frozen snow, fixed like iron to the frogs of their hoofs. I don't know the sensation of the animals, but it sets my teeth on edge to look on. A regiment of Cossacks has gone off in another direction. The men and spears slope to the gale; all are bunched up in their big hairy cloaks or overalls. There are

glimpses of life and movement everywhere. I enclose some sketches of the Army. A General giving his final instructions is one. He is seated on the ground, explaining the nature of the advance to his principal officers, who are following his directions on their field-maps. The advancing columns stream past on two roads. From the small hill on which the officers are grouped the scene reminds me of a fair. The country people are selling all sorts of eatables as they plod on to the rear. The battle is already in progress. The Austrians fought well, but could not withstand the gallant rushes of the Russian soldiers. Some positions were won, thousands of prisoners captured, together with arms, ammunition, and six Maxims or quick-firers."

AFTER THE BATTLE HAD BEGUN: A RUSSIAN GENERAL, SURROUNDED BY HIS OFFICERS.
AND AUSTRIAN POSITIONS ON

In connection with this drawing by our Special Artist, we cannot do better than quote a cablegram sent to the "New York World" on April 9 by General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War: "Our actions in the Carpathians, in spite of the counter-attacks of the enemy, are accompanied by success. The Austrians have retreated about thirty kilometres (about eighteen miles and a half) to the rear of their first positions along the whole front of the Beskids and in the Carpathians between the Topolcz River and the neighbourhood of Ussok. Our offensive has continued on the south slope of the mountains. Two weeks ago it finally put a stop to all attempts of the enemy to take the offensive which they had kept up for the eight weeks previously. The German regiments which relieved the Austrian Army suffered enormous losses, and during that period have had to renew their first line

GIVING HIS FINAL ORDERS—SHOWING TWO REGIMENTS PASSING AT A CROSS-ROAD.
THE SPURS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

four times. At present they refuse to participate in the Austrian offensive, because of the useless sacrifice which it imposes upon them. During the month of March in the Carpathians we took prisoners 4000 officers and more than 40,000 men, 20 guns, and more than 100 machine-guns. If one adds to this the dead and wounded, our success in the Carpathians completes and increases our victory at Przemyśl, where, without counting the very numerous prisoners, we have taken 900 pieces of artillery. The fruition of their efforts has raised the spirits of the army, which continually presses on toward the Hungarian Plain, every day hastening the flight of the Austrian Army, which has completely given up now that Germany cannot rescue it."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE CRUSADERS: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS.



THE SWORD OF FAITH: RUSSIAN TROOPS CROSSING THEMSELVES AT A WAYSIDE SHRINE WHILE ADVANCING AGAINST THE ENEMY.

Without rendering it in a fanatical sense a religious war, the present world-struggle is conspicuous for the spirit of unaffected piety which has possessed the combatants. This has been very evident in Russian soldiers, who never at any time pass a church or shrine without crossing themselves and murmuring a prayer. Such men, imbued with a sense of the righteousness of their cause, will do and dare everything. In Galicia, wayside shrines and crosses are familiar objects, and the religious fervour of the Russian peasant

finds frequent manifestation while the troops are on the march. The presence of priests, the impressive services which are held, and the devotion of the ministrants, raise the conflict to a higher plane than a mere struggle for supremacy. This was shown, too, by a great Russian, who, bending over a wounded German prisoner, said gently: "Do not worry: you are among friends. Forget that you are a prisoner and remember only that while you are wounded you are our guest."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NAUDIN, MAULL AND FOX, LAFAYETTE, SPRAIGHT, VANDYK, HEATH, AND ELLIOTT AND FRY.



Our portraits of officers dead on the field of honour include this week that of Captain Maurice Kirkman Hodgson, who died from wounds received at Neuve Chapelle. He was the third son of Mr. Robert Kirkman Hodgson, J.P., D.L., of 77, Eaton Square, S.W., and Gavelacre, Longparish, Hampshire, and Lady Honora Hodgson, a sister of the Earl of Cork. Lieut. William A. Maclean, who was killed in action near Neuve Chapelle, was the fourth son of the late Rev. E. Maclean and of Mrs. Maclean, of Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow. He was M.A. (Glasgow University), and took great interest in temperance and philanthropic movements. Captain and Adjutant Allan O'Halloran Wright was the youngest son of Mrs. Frederick Wright, Clanferzeal, Redhill, and the late Frederick Wright, H.M.'s Consul at Adelaide. Captain John Hill Stokes was the

son of Dr. Francis and Mrs. Stokes, and grandson of Mrs. Diamond, of Redcliffe Gardens, S.W. He went through the fighting on the Aisne and at Ypres, and died from wounds received at Givenchy. He was commended in despatches for gallant and distinguished service, and awarded the Military Cross. Captain Louis Talbot Watson was the third son of Colonel R. Talbot Watson, V.D., of Honeybrook House, Franche, Kidderminster. Captain Watson served with distinction in South Africa, and was awarded the Queen's medal (five clasps), and was wounded by a high-explosive shrapnel shell in action at Neuve Chapelle, and subsequently died of his wounds. 2nd Lieut. Walter Henry Charles Cave was the son of Mr. C. H. Cave, of Rodway Hill House, Mangotsfield, near Bristol, and was killed in action on March 15, his twentieth birthday.

“MARMITES”: A SHELL BURSTING; A SHELL-MADE “LUNAR LANDSCAPE.”



A “MARMITE” BURSTING: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE MOMENT OF THE EXPLOSION OF A FRENCH SHELL IN THE ENEMY'S LINES.



LIKE A LUNAR LANDSCAPE! CRATERS MADE IN THE GROUND BY THE EXPLOSION OF PROJECTILES OF VARIOUS SIZES IN A MINING DISTRICT OF NORTHERN FRANCE—
A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A HIGH SLAG-HEAP.

In connection with the first of our two photographs, it may be mentioned that “marmite,” which means “cauldron,” is new French military slang for a heavy shell. Perhaps the best-known of the trench newspapers is called the “Echo des Marmites.” This is

produced somewhere near Rheims. Craters such as those shown in the second photograph have been used as graves and as pits for observation-officers. Further, they have been linked together to form parts of trenches.

THE SPLASH OF A TURKISH HOWITZER SHELL IN THE DARDANELLES.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.



A REMARKABLE AND EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPH: THE MOMENT AFTER ONE OF THE MANY TURKISH SHELLS WHICH WENT WIDE OF THE SHIPS, AND FELL HARMLESSLY INTO THE SEA, STRUCK THE WATER.

During the actions in the Dardanelles the Allied fleets suffered more from drifting mines than from the fire of the forts. Though shells from the Turkish batteries on shore occasionally hit the ships, a great number of them fell into the sea, sending up huge columns of water. The above photograph was taken just at the moment after a shell from one of the Turkish howitzers had hit the surface of the sea. The experience of

one of the British ships under fire from the Turkish guns, as described recently in a letter home from an officer on board, is probably typical of many. "We have been fighting," he wrote, "ever since last Thursday week—ten days with only two days' rest, and have come back to-day for more ammunition. Hundreds of shots have passed ahead, astern, and over us, but we have only been hit once, and that did no damage."



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"LET LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR."

ONLY a few short months ago it was commonly believed that modern armaments had made war impossible—at any rate, between the "Great Powers." And this because of the deadly powers of the engines of destruction which had come into being. No troops, we were told, could face them. To-day we know

Expedition, they were used to detect ambushes in the dense scrub. As sentries, indeed, they have rendered signal service in many parts of the world and under many flags. A single dog saved the Italian Army from what might have been a disastrous surprise during a night attack in the Tripoli campaign. The late Sir Charles Pearson was glad indeed of their aid at Eshowe, Zululand, some years ago; and they are proving no less valuable to our forces in Africa to-day.

and have to be most carefully selected in the first place, and no less carefully trained and tested. A dog that is of value in guarding things, such as his master's property, or at his kennel, may be useless away from this environment and with someone not its master.

When Major Richardson was at Petrograd last year, judging the Army Dog trials, he was told by a Russian officer that it did not a little to enlarge his courage and comfort to have his sentry dog with him when on night patrol duty. By the straining of the dog at the leash he knew at

It is not at present clear as to what circumstances revived the return to the use of dogs for military purposes, but the movement seems to have begun with the Germans, who for many years past have used them as auxiliaries in ambulance work and for sentry and patrol duty. At the present time they are said to have as many as 6000 trained dogs helping them in these various capacities. With the French and British military authorities such aids were regarded as negligible. True, in France, before the war much attention had been given to training dogs for ambulance work, but the sentry-dog was practically ignored, though a few officers had striven to induce the War Office to establish a training branch for this purpose. Soon after the war broke out the absence of such dogs was keenly felt, especially at one of the big fortresses during the night attacks delivered by the Germans. With all possible speed, therefore, a few trained animals were secured; and after these had settled down they were found to be of such service that as many suitably trained dogs as could be procured were requisitioned. Since then no night attacks in this region have been successful.

Our own War Office was the last to be converted; and this conversion we owe largely, if not entirely, to Major Richardson, who for years past has devoted untiring energy to this subject. The best kind of dog for sentry work has, perhaps, yet to be discovered; but size no longer matters; hence it is not unlikely that the mastiff will come into his own again. Major Richardson uses Airedales, and has now supplied about thirty battalions with sentry and patrol dogs. It is a common error, he points out, to suppose that any dog, even one that has proved itself to be a good watch-dog, will make a good sentry. On the contrary, they have to be of a special temperament,

once if there was anyone in the neighbourhood, and was on his guard accordingly.

Whenever, during the present war, the Germans have entered new towns they have collected all the dogs they could lay hands on, and, selecting the most likely, have destroyed the rest, so that the Allies should not have the chance of obtaining similar aid. Finally, mention must be made of the use of dogs by the Belgians for drawing light machine-guns. For this purpose they have no lack of material, since they have but to requisition the numerous teams in daily use for drawing milk-carts and similar purposes familiar to all who know Belgium.—W. P. PYCRAFT.



THE DOG IN WAR: A CANINE MEMBER OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS.

The dog, it will be seen, is equipped for field service with a flask, cup, and case containing first-aid restoratives. He is under the charge of two orderlies.

better. We were assured that the galling fire of an unseen enemy would demoralise the stoutest hearts. Yet our people are now at closer grips with their foes than at Waterloo!

While weapons and tactics are extremely "up to date," in some details we are reminded of the warfare of the far remote past. We have returned, for instance, to the use of dogs, a fact which carries us back some 2500 years, when our forefathers employed a primitive breed of mastiff of such excellence that our Roman overlords made a practice of sending home the choicest specimens they could secure to be trained as guards and for fighting in the arena. Such dogs, it would seem, when used in battle, led the first charge against the enemy. Hence the command "Let loose the dogs of war!" According to Strabo, mastiffs were also used in war by the Gauls. And this was certainly true of the ancient Greeks, who seem to have frequently armed these four-footed warriors with spiked collars.

The use of dogs in actual conflict, however, seems to have died out comparatively early; but their employment as sentinels is of great antiquity. Perhaps the most celebrated instance of their services in this capacity is that of the spaniel which saved the Dutch Republic by waking William the Silent during the night attack on the camp before Mons.

During modern times, however, the employment of dogs in warfare seems to have fallen into disuse till their aid was sought once more as sentinels and as scouts. In the latter capacity they were found of immense service in India, where, with the Abor



THE DOG IN WAR: BEING TRAINED FOR CROSS-COUNTRY TRACKING. This photograph shows a British war-dog undergoing training for cross-country tracking under Major Richardson's system.—[Photograph by Photopress.]



THE DOG IN WAR: WORKING INDEPENDENTLY AS A FINDER OF WOUNDED.

The dog's wonderful faculty for rescue-work is employed in war for finding wounded. The animals are trained to carry back to the ambulance post something belonging to the wounded man, and then to guide helpers to the spot.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. EUGENIO JOSEPH ARBIB, of 41, Porchester Terrace, W., Martens Grove, Crayford, Kent, and 51, Gracechurch Street, E.C., who died on Jan. 29, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £320,571 13s. 8d. Testator gives £500 and £8000 a year to his wife; £12,000 in trust for his sister Masuda Hassan; £10,000 in trust for each of his sisters Tuba Nahum and Giora Grietta; £10,000 in trust for the children of his sister Sarah Gerbi; £10,000 each to his nephews Alexandro and Guiseppe Arbib; £5000 to his nephew Arturo Arbib; £24,000 on various trusts to the Spanish and Portuguese Board of Guardians; and other legacies. One sixth of the residue goes to his great-nephews Joseph, Reine, Angelo, Robert, and Victor Arbib; one sixth in trust for Flora Arbib; and the remaining four sixths as to forty one-hundredths each to his nephews Alexandro and Guiseppe Arbib and twenty one-hundredths to his nephew Arturo Arbib.

Testator gives £3000 each to the Blackburn Orphanage and the Peel Foundation; £2000 each to the Ragged School and the District Nursing Association; £1000 each to the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., the Blind Visiting Society, and the Workshops for the Blind; £500 to the Industrial and Rescue Home for Girls; £4000 for additional curates and £3000 for church expenses at St. Paul's, Blackburn; £3000 each for additional curates at St. Silas and St. Barnabas; £2000 to St. Paul's Elementary Schools, and £1000 for scholarships; and the ultimate residue to a number of nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1912) of MR. FINLAY CAMPBELL, D.L., of Brantridge Park, New Balcombe, Sussex, who died on Jan. 18, is proved by his wife and three children, the value of the estate being £160,126. He gives to his wife the use of that part of his estate called Brantridge Forest, and, subject thereto, the Brantridge estate to his two sons; legacies to servants; and the residue as to two sevenths to his wife, two sevenths each to his sons William Finlay and Allan, and one seventh in trust for his daughter Mrs. Clara Knox.

The will of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER THE HON. PETER ROBERT HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY, H.M.S. *Monmouth*, of 9, Nelson Gardens, Stoke Devonport, who died at sea on Nov. 1, is proved by the widow and Lieutenant John L. Wickham, the value of the property being £60,151. Testator gives £5000 to his wife; £500 to Lieutenant Wickham; and the residue as to one half to follow the trusts of his marriage settlement, and one half in trust for his children.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1914) of MISS KATHERINE DOROTHY GERARD LEIGH, of 14, South Audley Street, W., who died on Feb. 16, is now proved, the value of the property being £49,440. Testatrix gives £300 each to her brother Captain John C. G. Leigh and Reginald Halsey; her jewels and personal effects to her mother; £500 to her nurse Emily Young; £50 to her maid; and the residue to her sister Helena Diana Leigh.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1915) of MR. JAMES SPICER, of Penrhyn House, Eltham, The Hollies, Trimley, and 55, Upper Thames Street, who died on Feb. 22, is proved

by three of his sons, the value of the estate being £120,002. He gives the household effects, £500, and £2000 a year to his wife; £200 to the Eltham Cottage Hospital; 300 £10 pref. shares in James Spicer and Sons in trust for his son Malcolm; 150 shares in trust for his daughter Edith Edwards; £200 each to the brother and sisters of his wife; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for his children and grandchildren.

The will of MR. ARCHIBALD NICOL MACNICOLL, of 117, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, and the Stock Exchange, who died on Jan. 10, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £85,377. He gives £100 each to the executors; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for his wife for life. Subject thereto, his drawings by Burne-Jones and Rossetti, and any of his pictures they may select, are given to the National Gallery of British Art; £7000 to the executors for religious and charitable purposes; and the residue to a number of relatives of himself and wife.

The following important wills have been proved—
Lady Margaret Charteris, 17, Grosvenor Square, and Cahir Castle, Co. Tipperary £332,000
Baron Huntingfield, Heveningham Hall, Heveningham, Suffolk, died intestate £191,649
Mr. James Senior, The Cliff, Shepley, Huddersfield £91,352
Sir John Henniker Heaton, M.P., The Sackville Hotel, Bexhill (unsettled estate) £363



THE LAST OF THE GERMAN COMMERCE-CORSAIRS SEEKS REFUGE:
THE "KRONPRINZ WILHELM."

The "Kronprinz Wilhelm" took refuge at Newport News, Virginia, on April 11, reporting herself short of coal and provisions, and with 66 cases of beri-beri on board. She brought in 61 prisoners from steamers recently sunk. As she came in an American submarine came up alongside suddenly, startling the Germans. The raider left New Jersey stealthily two days before war was declared, and sank several British and French merchantmen and a neutral Norwegian in the course of her cruising. Our photograph shows her passing down the Solent last July on the way to the United States.

The will (dated June 14, 1913) of MR. JAMES EDWARD FIELDING, of Dingfield, Blackburn, Lancs., who died on Jan. 31, is proved, the value of the estate being £132,849.

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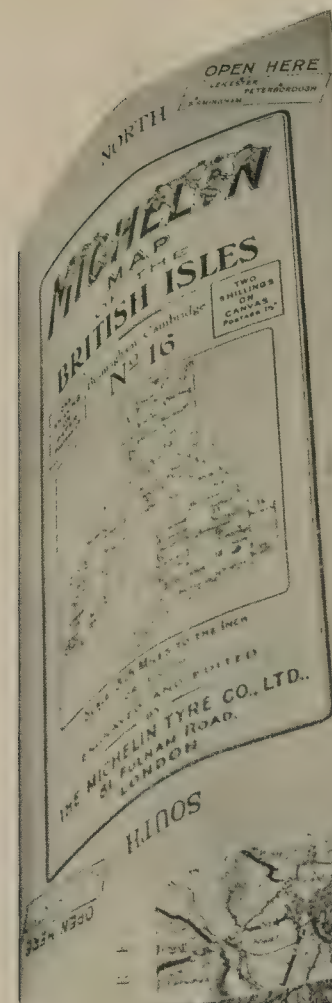
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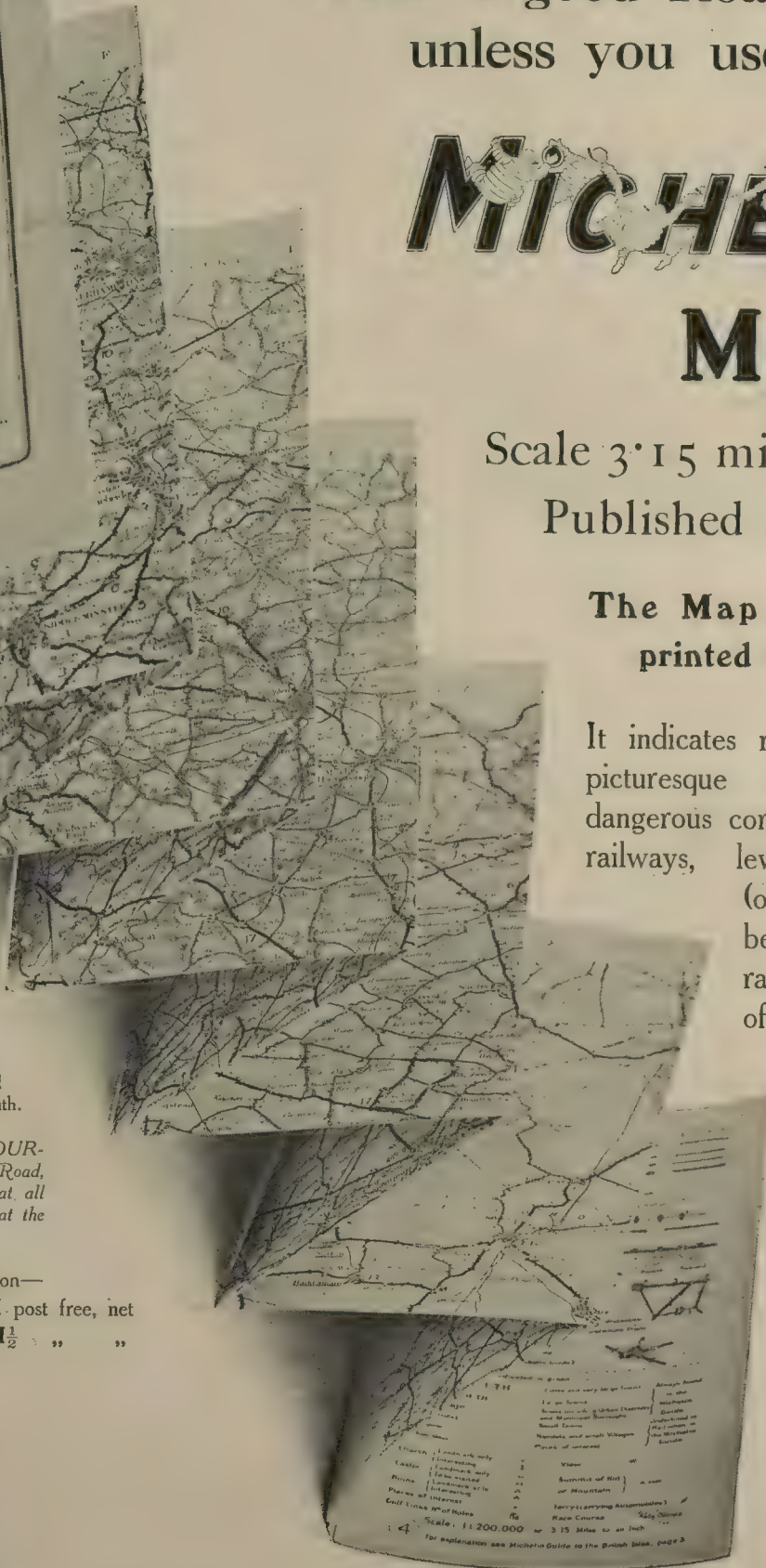
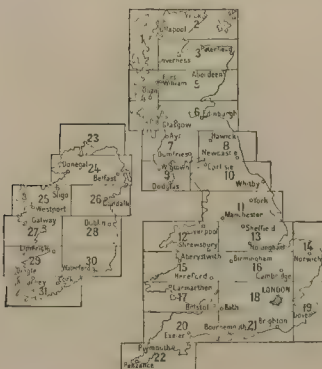


Sheets Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 are now ready. No. 1 will be ready in April, 2 and 3 in May, 4 in June, after which the Irish sheets will appear in order from North to South.

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NEW NOVELS.

"The House of the Dead."

Mr. Heinemann's edition of Dostoevsky's works now includes "The House of the Dead," perfectly translated by Mrs. Garnett. We are not sure if the first book of the set contains a sketch of the great Russian's life; but, if not, we think "The House of the Dead" should have a preface, if only to emphasise to the uninstructed that here, in this work of supreme genius, Dostoevsky has spared nothing of himself. "A novel in two parts": there was never a more inadequate description. The Russians built their nineteenth-century literature out of blood and tears and ironic laughter, and in "The House of the Dead" the trinity of human tragedy is triumphantly established. Dostoevsky, it will be remembered, was not a prophet of the Tolstoyan line, weighing and adjusting and balancing his experiences to make them fit the needs of some new interpretation of Christianity. He was a novelist as Shakespeare was a maker of plays—because the book of humanity lay open before him and he could not choose but write. In "The House of the Dead" he found a microcosm of life, with vanity and vice, pity and egoism jostling each other. Their characteristics were accentuated by the closeness of contact that made the prison life peculiarly painful to a man of sensitive temperament, even while it gave him an unparalleled opportunity to study, with grave, suffering eyes, the souls of his brother-men.

"Brunel's Tower." We are not sure

that we like Mr. Eden Phillpotts in his strictly psychological mood—or rather, we are quite sure that we like him far better among his Betstone gossips, for example, than in the curious study of the character of Porter in "Brunel's Tower" (Heinemann). At the same time, Brunel's Tower was a Devonshire tower, and there

is a chorus of country-folk that does everything that it can be expected to do; and because (as Mr. Arnold Bennett says) a man has once painted successfully a lifesize policeman blowing a whistle, that is no reason why he should be condemned to paint lifesize policemen blowing whistles for the rest of his life. The story here is concerned with the lives of pottery folk, and the obvious analogy makes a good tag to the closing chapter: "Men are like pots,

yet none is worthless, and a faulty piece may often be lifted to a very noble purpose."

"Grocer Greatheart."

Alliteration seems to have had something to do with one of the main ideas in Mr. Arthur H. Adams's "Grocer Greatheart" (The Bodley Head), for it is really unnecessary to enlarge, in these democratic days, on the fact that a grocer is as good as any other man, and may be better. Apart, however, from the grocer as man of action and romance, and the equally hackneyed figure of the Oxford prig, Mr. Adams's novel sparkles gaily, and is to be commended for its happy combination of fooling and adventure. A story of shipwreck and buried treasure is a delicate business, if the modest author is to avoid stepping in the footprints of greater men: it is, therefore, all to Mr. Adams's credit that he has trodden out a new track and that he makes such entertaining use of it. Three men—one of them the super-grocer—and two ladies were shipwrecked on a tropical island, where, following the precedent established by Sir James Barrie's yachting party, social distinctions were obliterated by an enforced return to primitive existence. How the grocer became the leader of the party, how there was hidden treasure, and how the lady with the tiger influenced their fate, we leave readers to find out for themselves, with the certainty that they will heartily enjoy their voyage of discovery.

"God's Country—and the Woman." The Canadian of the far North-West looked upon his country and loved it; but it

wanted one thing, and out of the need and its fulfilment Mr. James Oliver Curwood has built up the romance of "God's Country—and the Woman" (Cassell). It is needless to say that the hunter of the woods is a strong man with a simple heart, and that the woman, who makes her appearance dramatically in the wilderness, is young

(Continued overleaf.)



A FLYING-MACHINE AND ARTILLERY ON THE SANDS: AN INCIDENT ON THE "PLAGE" WHERE BELGIAN HOLIDAY VISITORS BATHE IN SUMMER.

This is a scene on the "plage" on the Belgian coast close to a small watering-place to the north of the French frontier line, and not many miles from Dunkirk. The aeroplane seen on the sands is a British biplane, which had come down temporarily while on a reconnoitring tour towards Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Sam—none perfect, if you look close enough, for perfection is denied to all made of earth. But millions of men and pots are perfect enough to fulfil their purpose and do fine work and be beautiful, or useful, or both. Our blemishes need not spoil us, and though, speaking as a Christian, we're all damaged goods by the nature of things,

Take Benger's Food to your invalid.

It is appetising and dainty! Even the fresh new milk used to prepare it is made lighter and much more easy to digest.

In the tin, one food may look like another, but here the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends. To begin with —

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Fresh new milk is always used, and in a few minutes (see *Directions*) both the Food and the milk become blended into a dainty cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food. This distinguishes Benger's from all others, and to this, it owes its unique position as the Food the Doctor orders.

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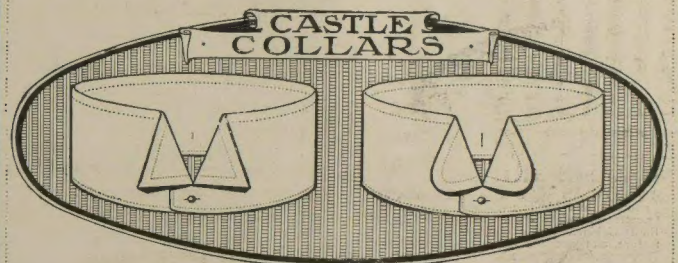
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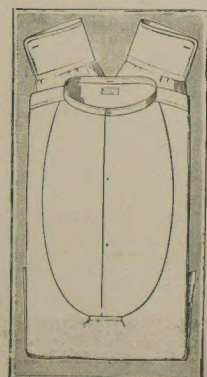
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(Continued.)

and beautiful as the day. There are bad people, who plot devilishly against chivalry and innocence; and there are good people who, for all their ruggedness, are sterling metal through and through. In short, "God's Country—and the Woman" is an unabashed piece of glorious sentimentality. Its characters may, or may not, exist in the backwoods of Canada, but they bear little relation to the inarticulate and less exuberant people we find in more sophisticated places doing commendable actions from mixed motives, and wearing their heroism, when they are caught in it, with an air of accident. We enjoyed Mr. Curwood's story all the more, perhaps, on account of this atmosphere of entrancing improbability. It is a good yarn, and its mystery is beautifully mysterious, and protracted to a nicety.

"THE INFLUENCE OF KING EDWARD."

THE war has fixed a gulf in literature between the books written before it began and those written since, but it would be a mistake to suppose that pre-war works have been deprived of their value and interest by the conflict, even when they deal with European politics and military problems. While the war has, in a sense, nullified all previous estimates and theories, replacing them by hard facts, it has enabled us to judge the relative wisdom of various theories, and a comparison of these with the facts of the war will help the theorists of the future. Lord Escher's volume, "The Influence of King Edward," and Essays on Other Subjects (John Murray), is an example of first-rate pre-war theorising. Many of his conclusions and predictions have been abundantly justified, while on others a curious and sometimes sinister light has been cast by the world-conflagration that is now raging. For instance, what a lurid glare falls on such a passage as the following, in which the author, discussing Great Britain's military resources, says that a European nation "cannot expect to exercise at one moment the authority of a great Power like Germany or France, and at the same time possess that comparative immunity from attack which is the privilege of a protected Power like Belgium." Events have shown us how very comparative Belgium's immunity really was! Lord Escher's connection with the Territorials lends especial interest to all he has to say on that subject, and it may be imagined he would be the first to acknowledge that the fighting value of the Territorials has proved higher than he was apparently inclined to believe. The title-essay is an enthusiastic eulogy of King Edward as a man and as a King. The others are "The House of Lords," "Reflections Suggested by Lord Morley's Political Notes," "The Voluntary Principle," "The Committee of Imperial Defence," "The Naval and Military Situation," "Modern War and Peace," and "La Guerre et La Paix," an address in French delivered at the Sorbonne on March 27, 1914. The chapter dealing with the conditions of modern naval warfare is peculiarly apposite just now.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

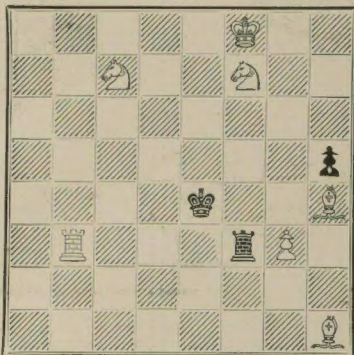
C R ATTENBOROUGH (Nottingham).—Thanks for the game, which shall receive consideration, and, if possible, be published.

T HAYTER (Brighton).—There is a fashion in openings, and the Evans is not now favoured as it used to be. The reason assigned is that by refusing the Pawn, Black obtains an advantage.

R D (Boston).—Thanks for your kind enclosure. We do not, however, publish problems that have appeared elsewhere.

PROBLEM No. 3699.—By C. C. W. SUMNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3696.—By J. G. TEMPLER.

WHITE

1. Q to K Kt 8th
2. Q to Kt (mate).

BLACK

Any move.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3689 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3692 from F S Bailey (East Braintree, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3693 from J B Camara (Madeira) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3694 from J B Camara, H J B Zedley (Guelph, Canada); of No. 3695 from J Verrall (Rodmell) and F Tractula (Trubia, Spain); of No. 3696 from Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), Erin, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and H W Wiggins (H.M.S. Hardy).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3697 received from R Worters (Canterbury), J Fowler, T Hayter (Brighton), J J Deunis (Gosport), R C Durell (South Woodford), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), H Maxwell Erickson (Exeter), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), A H Arthur (Bath), G F Anderson (Brixton), and G Wilkinson (Bristol).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the St. Louis Chess Club in a simultaneous exhibition, between Mr. F. J. MARSHALL and AMATEUR. (Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Castles P takes Kt
6. Q takes P Q to B 3rd
7. P to K 5th Q takes P
8. B takes P (ch) K takes B
9. P to Q 4th Q to K B 4th

The Double Muzio, which Black has now to meet is so unsound that he can afford to exchange his Queen at any convenient moment for the Rook, and then have an advantage. Q takes P (ch) is the usual reply.

10. P to K Kt 4th

We doubt whether White would have made this move under the condition of ordinary play. It leads to nothing, and seriously exposes his King presently.

10. Q to Kt 3rd
11. B takes P Kt to K B 3rd
12. B to K 5th B to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur)

13. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd
14. B takes Kt B takes P
15. There seems nothing left for White after this. His attack has spent its force, and he is now put on the defensive with a bad position, and greatly inferior strength.
16. R to B 4th R to Kt sq
17. Q R to K B sq Kt to Q 2nd
18. K to R sq B to R 4th
19. Q to B 2nd Q R to K sq
20. Kt to Q 5th R to K 7th
21. R takes B (ch) K takes R
22. Q takes Kt (ch) Q takes Q
23. R takes Q (ch) K to K sq
24. P to R 4th R to K 5th
25. Kt to B 4th R to B sq
26. Kt takes B R takes P (ch)
27. K to Kt 2nd R takes Kt

It is only fair to say White adopted this opening by special request, and probably took the line he did with a view of anticipating definite preparation.

On the cover of our issue of January 23 was given a photograph described (according to information supplied with it) as "The Rand Rifles entering Johannesburg." We have since been informed that this description was incorrect, and that the photograph does not show the Rand Rifles, who since Christmas have been on service in German South-West Africa.

Those who wish to help the Belgians in distress, and at the same time to become possessed of some charming works of art, may be recommended to invest in "The First Belgian Portfolio," a series of six original lithographs of Belgium by Mr. Anthony R. Barker, drawn direct on the stone. The price of the portfolio, which measures eighteen by fifteen inches and contains six lithographs, is five guineas; and the whole of the proceeds, less the cost of production, are to be handed to the Belgian Relief Fund. The sale is limited to a hundred copies, the proofs being numbered and the stones destroyed—a fact which should appeal to collectors. One proof in each portfolio is signed by the artist, and others will be signed on request. The subjects of these excellent lithographs are places associated with the war—namely, Antwerp, Dinant, Namur, Malines Cathedral, the Château de Valzin in the Ardennes, and a road scene entitled "In Flanders." The first four named are particularly effective.



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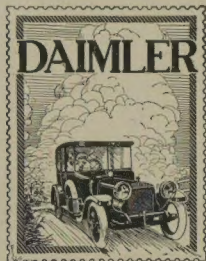
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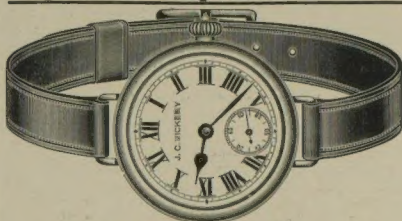
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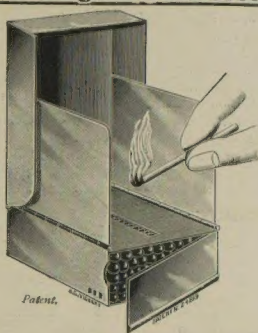
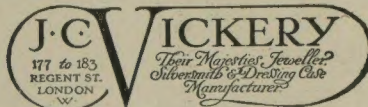
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

British Magneto. Since Mr. G. Hubert Woods joined the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., from Crossley's, in order to devote his energies to producing the English magneto that would oust the German one from our markets, I had hoped to have news from Manchester how the spark-maker was progressing. Instead, I get a letter from these works giving particulars of the rifle-range that has been established, rifles with telescopic sights and the range being provided by voluntary subscriptions of the employees, supplemented by the firm. This firm have enlisted 1495 men out of 6000 employed in the factory, of whom thirteen have so far been killed, to the regret of their comrades. At Christmas each man who had enlisted received ten shillings as a Christmas-box, and no fewer than 693 dependents of these soldiers, from grandparents to grandchildren, are receiving weekly payments from a fund established and subscribed by the employees of the

will achieve equally good results in providing motorists with the British magneto.

Arrol-Johnston Prices.

a week or so ago.

It appears, from a letter I have received from Mr. T. Pullinger, that I gave last year's prices in these notes. This year's are as follows: 15-9-h.p. A.-J. four-seater, with electric lighting and full equipment, is £310; 17-9-h.p. A.-J. five-seater, with electric lighting and engine-starter, £375; and the 20-9-h.p. A.-J. is £450. The 11-9-h.p. model and the electric car have been with, drawn, and all the new cars, both at the factory and in the agents' hands, have been sold, as the works at present are fully engaged in turning out "Beardmore" aero-engines for the War Office.

New Cars for Old.

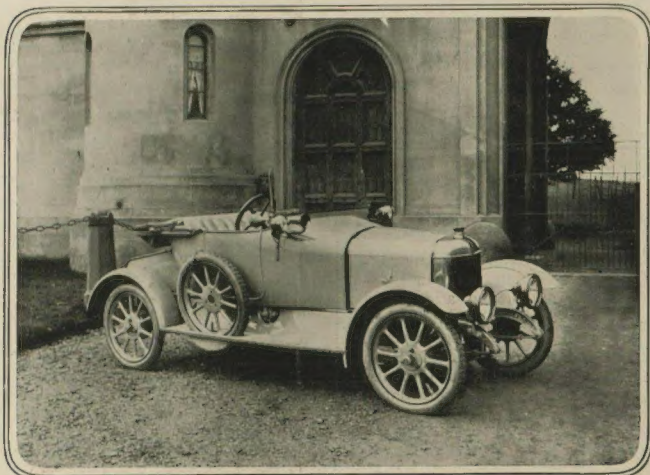
this house-journal.

Mr. A. E. Astington, the new editor of the *Austin Advocate*, is to be congratulated upon the March issue of In it he gives excellent advice to owners of the 10-h.p. Austin cars—or 12-14-h.p., as they are now described. I quote a paragraph that is deserving of remembrance now warmer weather is in sight: "A word in regard to the hot-water circulation around the carburettor. The water is obtained through a small by-pass pipe off the main circulation on the top of the engine, and a tap is provided to turn the water off, as in hot weather it will not be needed." So many motor factories are now issuing these monthly papers to instruct the owners of their cars that I should like to draw their attention to the fact that their clients would like to know what their views are as to taking old cars back in exchange for new ones as part-payment.

Second-Hand Cars.

Nearly every car-owner wishes to sell his old car either before or at the same time as he gets his new road carriage. The consequence is that he goes to the various dealers to sell them his old machine rather than to buy his new one. It is rather a peculiar position to be both seller and buyer at the same time, and naturally it must somewhat cramp the individual in the choice of his purchase.

Nine times out of ten he never gets the car he really wants, as he finds that the dealer who will give him the highest price for his old one wishes to sell him a car that he does not particularly fancy. I think that a more satisfactory deal might be made for both manufacturers and the public if makers would always



FOR THE MAN WHO HAS TO STAY AT HOME THE NEWEST "RALEIGH" LIGHT-CAR. This is the latest entrant in the way of light cars in the lists for 1915. It is built entirely on normal light-car lines, and is what it professes to be—simply a small car, of 11 h.p., with three speeds and a reverse and with highly efficient change-speed mechanism, with petrol-tank capacity sufficient for a good day's run. The radiator being somewhat larger than usual, overheating is unlikely.

firm and the company itself. This is good news, and augurs so well for the success commercially of the firm that so admirably pulls together in its patriotism that I hope it

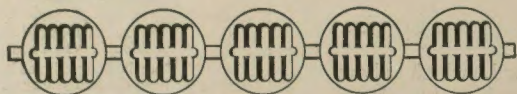
is rather a peculiar position to be both seller and buyer at the same time, and naturally it must somewhat cramp the individual in



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